

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

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KOSTER & TILL'S—Comedies.
HARRISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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Business Notices.

"ALDERMAN BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
COCAINE kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.
DON'T LEAVE TOWN for even one day without our "Alderman Brand" Sun Umbrella.
DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
TERMS, cash in advance.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The steamer State of Virginia went ashore on Sabie Island on Saturday; all her passengers except four women and five children were landed safely; it is feared that the vessel will be a total wreck. — Osman Pasha opposes the proposed concessions to Greece. — General Franzini has been shot dead by an officer at Alessandria, Italy. — The British Government contemplates no Anglo-American Copyright Commission. — A London paper says the Zulu war is virtually at an end.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Sherman will be entertained by the Commercial Club of Boston. — The Philologists at Newport have adjourned to meet at Philadelphia in 1880. — There were five new cases of yellow fever and one death at Memphis, and a brig has reached Philadelphia with seven cases of the fever on board. — The storm in New-England destroyed more than twenty lives as well as a great deal of property. — The new bureau of land surveys has been organized. — The Sangerites, the Olympics, Charles Ackerman and R. G. Musgrave were winners at Lake George yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Chastine Cox was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of August. — Alderman Sauer has retracted his charge against Alderman Haughton. — Thomas N. Dale died at Paterson. — Patrick McDermott was shot by Nicholas Meyers in Brooklyn. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.70 cents. Stocks opened excited and higher, but later reacted and closed tame.

THE WEATHER.—THURSDAY local observations indicate cooler and clear, partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 66°; average, 75°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The loss of life by Wednesday's storm in Massachusetts was much greater than was supposed. The dispatches report twenty-four known deaths. All but one were by drowning, but this number does not include the crew of a sloop overturned near Salem, all of whom are known to have been lost. A number of persons also were injured, and the damage to property was very great.

Memphis will soon be known as the most unfortunate of cities. The yellow fever panic had just died away, and the community was resuming its customary life, when there was a fresh outbreak of the disease. Five new cases were reported yesterday, all in one house not far removed from the house of Judge Ray, and in one case death was almost immediate. There seems to have been much less fright among the people than at the former outbreak, but many things indicate a general conviction that the worst may be coming. It may be that the stricken city is to be desolated a second time.

Deputy-Sheriff Gale, with his leg hanging over the arm of his chair in a pleasingly unconventional manner, gave some interesting testimony yesterday before Mr. Curtis. One of the Deputy-Sheriff's charges was of \$15 for making a draft of an advertisement, and another was of \$25 for filing a certificate in the County Clerk's Office. Mr. Gale coolly admitted that he sometimes kept "a little for himself," out of money charged as paid to keepers, etc. But his crowning achievement was a charge of \$5 for mileage for a journey all the way to Fifty-seventh-st. This ought to insure Mr. Gale a Tammany nomination for Congress.

The disaster to the State of Virginia is fortunately the only one in the transatlantic traffic thus far this season, although the number of voyages has been considerable, and the average speed of the passenger steamers has improved. In this instance no confusion or lack of discipline is reported. On finding his vessel ashore on Sabie Island, amid a dense fog, on Saturday night, the Captain succeeded in bringing the surf boat to his aid by means of signal guns. The rescue of the passengers then began, and might have been conducted with complete success had not one boat capsized near shore, causing the loss of four women and five children. It is premature to attempt to determine who is to blame. The rigid inquiry which the British naval system prescribes will in due time decide whether the accident was unavoidable or due to reckless sailing.

The trial of Chastine Cox, though necessarily conducted with all proper respect for the demands of justice, was grimly brief, and his conviction has been appropriately prompt. It took two days to get a jury, but less than that time to hear the testimony, and barely one hour for the jury to reach their verdict. It is much to be wished that the execution of the sentence may follow on the day appointed, but there is reason to believe that the usual formula of dilatory proceedings will be resorted to; and there is no such thing as predicting, under our present system, what legal

ingenuity may not accomplish in that direction. Cox has no money probably, but he is capable of shedding notoriety, and will no doubt continue to have zealous legal service. No one grudges him a proper defence, but his crime was so gross, his guilt so clear, and his lack of remorse for the deed so revolting, that the public will hope to see the usual attempt to manipulate the courts so as to protect crime defeated, and the sentence executed without delay.

Indirectly the death of Mrs. Hull will have an influence in rendering robbery more of a fine art. The distinguished consideration with which Mrs. Parrish, the old lady who has been robbed at Pelhamville, was treated by the burglars, must have resulted from some stronger impulse than innate refinement or kindness of heart. Evidently they did not propose to have their victim dying of fright, or doing anything else that might involve them in a more serious charge than that of robbery. They took care repeatedly to assure Mrs. Parrish that they had no intention of doing her any harm, and treated her in all respects with the greatest possible politeness. When they set about tying her before leaving, they showed great deference for her protestations that she was an old woman and must not be tied in a way to injure her, carefully arranged cloths and blankets beneath the cords so as to spare her pain, gave her water to drink twice during the operation, and in every way, as she admits, treated her "real kindly." Midnight burglary may now be said to be robbed of half its terrors. Mr. Chastine Cox, by his brutal stupidity and blundering, has raised the standard of the profession, and persons who have valuable effects may now be sure that they will be relieved of them with the utmost courtesy and a snivily far surpassing that of the ordinary tradesman.

There is a good deal of intolerance nowadays on the subject of the average policeman. If he is accused of any crime or offence, he is believed to be guilty until he is proved to be innocent, and the mere fact that he wears the uniform is taken as proof presumptive that he is a ruffian and a brute. The inefficiency of a considerable proportion of the force, and the brutal conduct of some of its members, have had much to do with starting this tirade; but it seems just as well to remind the public that it is a poor way to reward the efficiency of the many faithful policemen who are, no doubt, to be found in the force, and a poor way to maintain what efficiency does exist, to class the whole force together as cluffers and rowdies. This indiscriminate abuse does harm in more ways than one, and in one by giving rough characters an opportunity to blow a bad name, or even an official discharge, upon some officer who has incurred their resentment. This was illustrated yesterday when a charge of clubbing, made against an officer, was found to have been manufactured for spiteful purposes. These men seem to have believed that it was only necessary to accuse a policeman in order to dispose of him. Only a day or two ago accounts were given of the attempt of some rowdies to kill an officer who had arrested one of their number, and a few days before another member of the force was saved by a hair's-breadth from death at the hands of infuriated ruffians. Incidents like these furnish certificates of fidelity on the part of policemen as good as can be desired, and the public should not overlook them.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS.

In the platform adopted by the Democrats of Pennsylvania there is some evidence of a complete change of programme by leaders of considerable influence. In all respects save one the platform is such as was expected, but the exception is important and significant. The soft-money declarations of recent years have vanished. The Greenback or anti-bank resolutions, which Speaker Randall had exhibited, and which had been substantially agreed upon, it is stated, by Mr. Barr, the candidate nominated for State Treasurer, and Mr. Spear, the chairman of the State Committee, were suppressed. In place of them this singularly cool declaration appears: "The Democratic party, as of old, favor a constitutional currency of gold and silver and of 'paper convertible into coin.' What amazing effort! The Democratic party never did favor a currency of 'paper convertible into coin.' 'Of old,' it had only two convictions which it held in all places and at all times—the conviction that slavery was constitutionally guaranteed and ought to be defended and nationalized, and the conviction that a National bank was unconstitutional and dangerous, and ought to be destroyed. Hostility to paper money of all sorts was then the Democratic boast. When the war began, the Democratic party was particularly hostile to the greenback. Of late, it has been fond of the convertibility into coin. Only last year, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania denounced the National banking system as 'tending to 'monopoly and centralization,' and made common cause wherever it could with the repudiating 'Nationalists.' From the beginning to the end of the recent session, Democrats from Pennsylvania in both branches of Congress were working with zeal and persistence for the most extreme and reckless soft-money schemes. There never was a time when the Democratic party favored a paper currency convertible into coin, and all its recent acts prove that it now favors a paper currency not convertible into coin, nor secured by deposits of United States bonds.

The adoption of such a platform, so flatly opposed to the public course of Senator Wallace, Speaker Randall, and the other representatives of the party, is a new move in its political strategy. In view of the fact that the Greenback voters polled 81,000 votes last year for a candidate for Governor who had no chance of an election, and left the Democratic party in a minority by 22,000 votes, the new movement is a virtual abandonment of the field in Pennsylvania. The party had one chance of success, and only one, in uniting the Democratic and National vote; and the platform adopted puts an end to any hope of such union. Such a step cannot have been taken without deliberate calculation, and for an important purpose.

The Western Democratic leaders have been persistently seeking the favor of Greenback voters, as their shortest road to success. In that course, Messrs. Wallace and Randall, and the Pennsylvania leaders of Democracy generally, have actively participated. The effort has not met with great success. The Democratic party has been much disorganized by it, and has lost more votes of hard-money Democrats than it has gained of soft-money Republicans, because the unsound Republicans have gone, with Democrats of like mind, into a third party, which declines to be swallowed up. Even the nomination of Ewing, it was found, did not promise to result in a capture of the Greenback vote in Ohio. In other Western States, the Greenback party has been holding independent conventions, and show-

ing as much strength as ever, drawn mainly from the Democratic ranks. It is possible that Eastern Democratic leaders have come to the conclusion that a strong effort must be made to retain the voters of that party, and particularly the hard-money voters, and to insist upon a plan of campaign in which New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut shall be the point of attack, rather than Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. In that effort, personal interests may naturally bring together Governor Tilden, Senator Bayard, General Hancock, Governor Seymour, and other possible candidates whose chances of success lie in Eastern rather than Western States. In short, there are symptoms of a combined opposition to the soft-money communists and repudiators of the West, who have been running the party so long.

But escape from Seylla may lead only to wreck on Charybdis. The Greenback party, in Maine has well-nigh devoured the Democratic party, and it is possible that in other States the diversion of soft-money voters may amount to a virtual breaking up of Democracy. The leaders cannot ignore the fact that a large proportion of the Democratic voters, even at the East, are completely infatuated with the notions of communism and inflation. At the West these notions draw some support from both parties, but at the East they threaten to draw a strong force from the Democratic party, and from that party alone. Unless the Eastern leaders hope to effect a formal alliance with the Greenback force, to run separate electoral tickets, but to concentrate the strength upon that one which seems to have the most chances in each State, their present position is not a hopeful one. There are some symptoms of such an intention. It is vaguely hinted, here and there, that electors might be chosen with an understanding that their votes should be concentrated upon one of the candidates hostile to Republicanism, or that the election might be thrown into the House, or, if no choice should there be made, into the Senate. If it be thought that these schemes are a little too thin and wire-drawn to support the hopes of a great party, it may be remembered that one of the Democratic candidates is noted for seeking his ends by methods more ingenious than direct or candid.

"SUBSTANTIAL UNANIMITY."

The success of the brass band which Artemus Ward upon one occasion hired for \$10 to come up to the house and take him by surprise with a serenade, was nothing compared with that which has so far attended the effort put forth by *The World* newspaper to procure from the "solid workers" for Governor Robinson's renomination a perfectly impartial and disinterested report of the state of feeling in the Democratic party in all parts of the State on that subject. It having been openly announced on the part of the representatives of the organization which controls the Democratic party of this city that under no circumstances would that body support Governor Robinson for reelection, our contemporary, with the laudable purpose of giving "the people as well as 'the politicians' an opportunity to be 'heard' from in regard to the choice of candidates 'for high public trusts,' and of 'speaking' their minds as to the persons in 'whose hands they wish to see the government' of New-York lodged at the elections of 'next Fall,' sent out circulars craving information regarding the feeling toward Governor Robinson and his administration.

The inquiries made were, first, how Democrats regarded Governor Robinson's administration; second, how Republicans; third, how "no party" voters; fourth, if the person addressed considered the Governor a stronger or weaker candidate than in 1876; and, fifth, if he believed him to be the strongest candidate the party can put in the field, would he state briefly the considerations which induce this belief. If the person addressed considered Governor Robinson weaker than in 1876, he was not asked to give any reasons for his belief. This saved confusion. These inquiries were sent to the "solid 'workers' all over the State, and it is a most striking and remarkable fact, hardly paralleled in the history of political phenomena, that the answers in every instance approve the Governor's administration in the warmest terms; report that it is praised by Democrats, Republicans and "no-party" voters, and earnestly urge his renomination. The "substantial unanimity" is almost a surprise to *The World* itself. It does not print all the replies received—there being enough of them to more than fill the paper—but makes selections from the mass which it says "will suffice to illustrate the 'overwhelming strength of the soundest 'Democratic feeling in New-York on this point.' This is a noble work on the part of *The World*. Nothing could be more convincing than these impartial reports from all sections, unless, indeed, it be the votes of delegates. But if there is this "substantial unanimity" among the people, there will be, of course, no opposition to the Governor's renomination in the Convention.

And, by the way, it occurs to us this enterprise having been so successful—that if the nomination could be made by means of circulars it would save much trouble and expense, and very likely prevent misunderstandings and contentions, heart-burnings and head-breakings. The road to "substantial unanimity" obviously lies in the judiciously worded circular. It will now be in order for Mr. Tilden's bureau to hear from "the people" concerning the general desire for his renomination. We should not be in the least surprised if to a carefully phrased circular replies should be received from Smith Weed, Mantion Marble, Colonel Pelton, and others of "the 'people,' indicating 'substantial unanimity' on that question also. But we do hope they won't get to doing this sort of thing outside of politics. For it really suggests points that depraved persons engaged in what are called "confidence operations" might take advantage of to the swindling of their fellow-men.

THE INDIANS AGAIN.

With almost every day of the last week some fresh instance of swindling the Indian tribes by the whites came to light. Seven hundred horses were stolen from the Red Cloud Agency and driven past two camps of our Army. Yet not a finger was lifted to hinder the thieves. Not an ounce of food had reached Poplar River for the Indians, but fresh supplies of troops had gone on to crush any outbreak which might occur in consequence. These and other such hints of the condition of affairs in the West are received by the press of the country with a thoughtful attention never, as we think, given to them before.

Good sense is contagious. The energy of a Western editor in urging that the Poncas should be treated as human beings, and the decision of a Western judge, that every human being should be treated with common honesty, irrespective of the color of his skin, have done more to place the Indian on a proper footing before the country than all the pow-

wows in blankets and feathers with Great Fathers at Washington, or all the Indian wars, have done for twenty years. No man can look into the condition of the civilized tribes or visit an Indian town (such as that of the Poncas until they were driven out of it by the dishonesty of the Government) without being forced to admit, however reluctantly, that they are neither abnormal brutes nor heroes for novels, but men, as we are—quite capable of being made good farmers, intelligent citizens, and God-fearing Christians as any Irishman, German or American among us.

White Eagle, a chief of the Poncas now in the Indian Territory, recently issued a protest against his banishment from his own home. This, he it remembered, was no frantic appeal by a bewildered and painted ignorant savage. White Eagle is a respectable, educated landholder, with civilized dress and habits like our own, who was robbed of the house which he built, and of the farm which he had tilled and partly paid for with his own money; who was exiled to a malarious neighborhood where he saw his children die about him, and who is to-day forced to remain there. The statements are calm, the reasoning is cogent. There are few public men who could write a more powerful or convincing document. But White Eagle and the Sioux who joined in the recent Sun dance, are one race; the civilized Christian American, if his skin be red, must share in the prejudice and cruelty which fall on the savage. There is precisely the same popular blindness to injustice now where an Indian is concerned as there was in old slavery days if the victim was a negro.

Why is it different with the negro now? Simply because he is no longer set apart from other men as a "ward" or chattel. He is a citizen; he can vote. The Indian, even the sun-dancing brave, is just as ready for the polls as were the field hands of Georgia or the Voodoo worshippers of Louisiana. Give him the ballot; extend the protection of the civil courts over the Reservations; do away with all this absurd talk of Great Fathers and presents of useless jackknives. Give the thousands of red men who, like the Poncas, are eager for civilization, a chance to enjoy it. Pay the Indian for his land; give him security in his home; free schools; hang him when he kills the white man, and hang the white man who kills him. In the name of common sense and humanity, let us be done with the wholesale cheating and starvation of these people, and wars with them when they do not choose to be starved. If the Indian had the ballot, he would not only feel self-respect which would urge him to the habits of the whites, but, as in the case of the negro, the whites would view him with a respect which he cannot command otherwise. The very class who rob him now would seek his good-will for political purposes. Their motive would be a bad one, but nobody can doubt that the result would give peace to the red man and to the country.

CHEAP OR DEAR SILK.

It was announced the other day that silk fabrics of all kinds are to be greatly raised in price—and, indeed, it was shown that the scale of increase was already being adjusted. The reason given was the failure in the new crop of cocoons—a failure which promised to send silk back to the unreasonable figures of five or six years ago. This threatened failure and consequent raising of prices would seem to indicate an unnecessary "scare," looked at in the light of a touching memorial which appears in the leading journals of Italy. It comes from the silk-growers and weavers of that country, and in moving terms appeals to those ladies who, under the rule of Parisian fashion, have this season taken to wearing so many light woollen and cotton materials which they lately they wore silk.

The memorial not only asks them to return to the silk for the sake of the weavers who are thrown out of employment by the closing of the factories; it also appeals in the names of the small growers, "who so far have only had just what was necessary for existence, and who with the crop of cocoons were able to buy meat for their Sunday's dinner and clothes for their children." The Italian crop of cocoons is valued at about 300,000,000 lire, and this rises to 400,000,000 when the cost of reeling is added. If the silk factories of Italy are being closed because the demand for silk falls so far behind the supply of the raw material, what becomes of the cocoons which the manufacture does not there call for, and which is the chief means of life to the grower? Is it not possible that the "small supply" and "high prices" will prove to be too harsh a cry? The bad weather in Italy has doubtless injured this year's crop of cocoons, but the supply of the raw material still seems to be largely in excess of the demand, and the public will do well to resist vigorously the upward movement in prices. Silk, in fact, should be cheaper, and not dearer.

The School Board of Birmingham, Eng., has at last settled its scheme for imparting moral instruction in the board schools. This scheme provides that teachers shall give two lessons a week of half an hour each, the subjects including obedience to parents, honesty, truthfulness, modesty, temperance, courage, kindness, perseverance, frugality, thrift, government of temper, courtesy, unselfishness, and kindred moral duties. The lessons are to be of a conversational character, and enforced by illustrations drawn from daily life. An effort was made in the board to amend the scheme so that the teachers might use if they chose illustrations from the Bible. This effort, however, failed by 9 votes to 4, one member, Mr. Dale, probably expressing in his short speech the opinions of the majority. He believed that the code would promote the moral health and vigor of the children, and that ultimately religious faith itself would be benefited by it. The manner in which morals were commonly taught, when morals were associated with religious instruction, had rather emasculated and enfeebled moral life, by the exclusive appeal that had been made to the highest religious motives in order to enforce ordinary moral duties. He was prepared to maintain that there was a clear distinction between teaching morals and teaching religion. There were many men who recognized the obligation of honesty and truthfulness and of temperance who rejected Divine revelation. He admitted that an appeal to revelation added tremendous sanction to the ordinary moral duties, but he argued that neither morality nor religion was a gainer from an incessant appeal to religious motives. He desired his child to have a generous love of goodness, not merely because God had commanded it, but for his own sake. There must be every one to be a good deal of truth in Mr. Dale's opinions, and much also of error. Morals have not been taught in an effective way in schools, but that is no reason why simple and pointed moral instruction of the kind demanded in Birmingham should not be enriched and enforced by the help of the New Testament. Nobler and more practical teaching than that of Christ the world cannot show; and it will hardly be a successful plan which leaves out the pure and manly maxims of conduct which the philosophy no less than the devout must recognize as leading to the ideal life of the Great Teacher.

All the planets will be visible this month—an unusual spectacle. Venus can be first seen in the evening twilight. Mercury is visible as a bright star glimmering in the west just after sunset. Ruddy Mars is seen toward morning, and is increasing in size. Jupiter is wonderfully bright in the east about midnight. Saturn can also now be seen shining with a pale yellow light just before midnight. Uranus will be near the moon on the 21st, and Neptune may be detected in the east a little before the horizon after the 27th.

Through all the Summer to date St. Louis has maintained the reputation which it earned years ago, of being the healthiest of American cities, with the annual Washington death-rate about thirty-five to a thousand, and that of New-York about twenty-five to a thousand. St. Louis shows an annual rate as low as fourteen to a thousand—lower than that of either Chicago or Cincinnati. It is high time that the members of our Health Board seriously pondered these figures, and sought a reason for the difference in mortality. If properly cared for, New-York ought to be one of the healthiest cities in the whole world.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A blind man can see that Tilden is hard at work.

That Ames Jenkins lie ought to stay dead now for at least a fortnight.

The melancholy of the whole Democratic party has become chronic.

Tilden has completed an elaborate "twist" in favor of Governor Robinson.

Tammam's erow banquet is all cooked, and the first course is about to be served.

The potent influences in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention seem to have been Barr and barrel.

Fraud by eiphers and State Rights will furnish lively music for the grand Democratic funeral procession in 1880.

Mr. Tilden seems to be recovering his health. That Pennsylvania Democratic Convention was a very favorable symptom.

After Tilden gets Governor Robinson's renomination fixed he will rise and command the renomination of the other State officials.

The financial plank of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform doesn't harmonize with that of the Ohio platform, but as defeat awaits both it does not matter.

Mr. Thurman says Ohio is Democratic on a free ballot. Of course New-York is Democratic on the same kind of a free ballot. So would every State in the Union be. On a fair ballot, the result is quite otherwise.

The Anti-Tilden organs in this State are proving that ex-Governor Hoffman is the only original canal and prison reformer in the party, since he recommended that sort of thing in 1872. Is Tammany going to revive Hoffman as a candidate for Governor? Let us hope so.

Candidate Foster called on the President the other day, and the sagacious Democratic editors at once discovered that he went to offer money for the salaries of Deputy Marshals in Cincinnati in order that they might help the Republicans to carry Hamilton County. As there is no election of Congressmen this year the Marshals have nothing to do, and the silly story was an entirely gratuitous falsehood.

Complaint is made by the Democrats that they are misrepresented when they are charged with reviving the question of State sovereignty. If they haven't revived it what does Alexander Stephens mean by saying the war settled nothing? What does Senator Butler mean by saying the party has gone back to the principles of twenty years ago? What do the Southern journals mean by saying the country is getting back to the questions which agitated it before the war?

A four-column Robinson boom burst upon this public in *The World* newspaper yesterday. That enterprising journal sent out circulars, some time ago, asking Democrats to send in their opinion of the administration of Governor Robinson. In some remarkable way every one of the circulars reached a devoted disciple of the Governor, and the result was four columns of responses all extolling him, and complimentary to the administration.

The outcome could not have been happier if so discreet a man as Smith Weed, for example, had handed round the circulars in person.

The Democratic Campaign Committee at Washington is having a good deal of trouble in distributing its material. Great care has to be exercised to keep Southern palminum out of the North, and Northern palminum out of the South. The war-whoops of Beck, Blackburn and Chalmers are sent South only, and the milder utterances of Bayard and Thurman are sent to be scattered over the North. In the Republican Convention there is no such policy. The same speeches are sent both North and South, as the party has the same principles in both sections. No Republican made a speech at the last session that his party is afraid to see in print anywhere.

Iowa has a Greenback Congressman who has prophesied financial ruin so persistently that he is universally known in the State as "Calamity" Weller. His latest reported utterance is a wish for the destruction of "every grain of wheat in Iowa," since the greater the crop failures the better the prospect for the success of his party. It seems incredible that any man could be so capable of expressing a wish like that, however deeply he might hold it. The abundant crops and reviving business are the destroying angels of the Greenback party, and, in a measure, of the Democratic party too, for its criminal alliance with the enemies of financial stability and general prosperity has rendered its crops and active business the vote of the party in power is always increased. That is what worries the "calamity" statesmen of all parties now.

PERSONAL.

Sir Edward Thornton is to visit Newport next month as the guest of the French Minister.

Senator Chandler intends to spend part of the Summer in Maine with his daughter and Mr. Hale.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Peat, the last surviving niece of Sir Walter Scott, has just died at the age of sixty-eight.

Vice-President Wheeler thinks of going to Colorado this Summer or the benefit of his health, which is at present very feeble.

Paulina Kautz, an Alsatian girl, was recently sent to prison for three months for speaking disrespectfully of a photograph of the Grand Duke of Baden.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps will come to this country—or rather this side of the Atlantic—at the end of the year. His business will have to do with the proposed Panama Canal.

Mrs. Susan Merriweather, a dame who had turned the corner of a century, and who is record of the utter of the first Protestant prayer ever heard in the State of Iowa, died at Dubuque Monday.

Mr. Gilbert Munger, an American artist, has been commissioned by the Fine Art Society in London to make a series of etchings of the picturesque nooks and old buildings of the Inns of Court which are about to be pulled down for improvements.

The late William Allen had an extremely powerful voice—so powerful, indeed, that it gained for him the sobriquet of "Earthquake Allen." When a youth and apprenticed to John Thurman, the saddler, Allen was a tall, erect fellow, and a persistent worker, studying with his book before him on his work-bench.

Dagmar of Denmark, Czarevna of Russia, is visiting her parents in Copenhagen, with her children. She has now a little one—the Grand Duke Nicholas, an honorary colonel of the regiment of Moscow.

The Grand Duke George, honorary colonel of the regiment of Irkutsk, the Princess Xenia, and the Grand Duke Michael, who is only six months old.

Lady Mary Campbell, the younger of the two daughters who accompanied the Duke of Argyll to America, has been particularly admired by those happy youths who had an opportunity of hovering about the edges of the traveling party. The young lady is extremely good looking and has the prettiest of soft blue eyes, and the brightest of brown hair, with charming features and expression.

Mr. James Whistler, the artist, is described by a writer in *Scribner* as being exceedingly witty and original, and also not unsatisfied with himself. "Do you see that bit there?" he asked one day of a visitor to his studio, indicating with a caressing gesture a spot of canvas he had just been painting. "That, Sir, is—by Jove, the man who could do that could do anything!"—with a humorous twinkle, half delighted with his success, half amused at his conceit in recognizing it.

Lord Dufferin lately called on Bismarck, who, generally reserved in his manners toward new acquaintances, was on this occasion highly pleased with the British Ambassador at the Russian Court, and immediately invited him to dinner, an honor rarely accorded by the leading statesman to foreign diplomats. Of the Ministers accredited to Berlin, few have never obtained a private interview with the Chancellor. His Excellency, however, guarded against this, and was obliged to conduct his business with Baron Bismarck.

Mr. Spurgeon, talking of preaching the other evening, said that sooner than listen to some of his errand brethren he would have the gout. Those who had the gout would appreciate what he meant. It was awful. He had the privilege once of hearing a reverend brother, he would not say how, when or where; but he always seemed to be shouldered forward by a large retinue of the just. When he occupied the pulpit and saw two or three old ladies shaking their heads he always pleaded to perfection; those who smiled and were pleased he thought were persons of great judgment.

Frances, Countess Waldegrave, who has for a long time occupied a prominent place in London society, and who has done much to bring together the fashionable and artistic worlds, has just died at her famous home of "Strawberry Hill." She was the

daughter of John Braham, the singer, and was four times married. Her first husband was Mr. J. P. Waldegrave; she subsequently married in 1840 the second Earl Waldegrave, who died in 1846; the second was married to Mr. G. V. Vernon Harcourt, who died in 1861, and in 1863 she became the wife of the present Lord Cardigan.

Boston, July 17.—The Commercial Club will entertain Secretary Sherman during his visit here next Tuesday, giving him a reception and lunch at noon. Mr. M. P. Kennard, Sub-Treasurer here, will entertain the Secretary Tuesday evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, have cast their lot with Leadville, the new El Dorado. The latter is said to have made \$200,000 on a recent rise in stocks.

Minnesota has temporarily thinned out her army of tramps by offering them \$2.50 a day in the wheat-field. A good many put on an injured heart-broken expression, and refused to work.

The clasp of the feverish air at 100° in the shade is perhaps not made any more agreeable by reading of a snow drift seventy-five feet deep and a thousand feet long that White Mountain visitors are sitting on.

The recent weather has been favorable for the Northwestern wheat harvest; the crop stands straight up, and the fresh breezes of the last week have dissipated the fears that the previous heavy storms would produce rust. The farmers throughout the center of the State are jubilant, and it is probable the harvest will exceed the average for the whole spring-winter region. The heavy rain of Tuesday night does not seem to have been felt west of Cleveland.

The rumors respecting the practical redemption by the German Government of the mixed gold and silver standard is confirmed by the president of the National Bank telling the committee that silver sales have not been merely suspended but absolutely discontinued. In keeping with this announcement, the old silver pieces are being plentifully reissued. The quantity of silver the Government is expected to convert into gold is fixed by law amounts to about 500,000,000 marks.

The folk-lore of the Magyars must be very quaint, if a legend told by Moritz Jokai, the Hungarian poet, be a fair example. A few centuries ago, Szegedin, even then one of the largest and most important towns of Hungary, was totally destroyed by fire. The ruined and abandoned city, covered in ruins and battlements, asked themselves if their city could ever again be what it was before. Then answered an old woman, "Not till the dead come back once more into the streets." This speech, probably meaning that Szegedin would never be as before, became a saying in the neighborhood, and has remained so till to-day. Now, the other day when the town was destroyed by the floods, the waters burst open the vaults and graves, and the dead came out of their wooden coffins and walked about the streets of the town. The Magyars, as superstitious as are all people with Eastern blood in their veins, were so terrified that this is an old saying, and the saying will come true.

Cardinal Newman arrived at Birmingham a fortnight ago, and proceeding to the Oratory was received by the clergy. A thanksgiving service was afterwards held, when a procession was formed, a canopy being held over the Cardinal. His Eminence appeared painfully feeble, and, sitting down, delivered a short address to the congregation. He thanked them for their prayers, and congratulated them on the success of his journey. He then conferred upon the Oratory by the Holy See. He said he had not yet recovered from his long illness, and he felt very weak that he hardly knew how he should be able to say the few words he wished to say. In a short address, broken at intervals and partly inaudible, Cardinal Newman expressed great happiness at returning home to the Oratory, though he knew, he said, there was a higher and more heroic life than home life, as might be seen from the lives of the Apostles. He then turned to the Cardinal, and said, an immense honor; and, after asking for prayers that grace might go forth, he said, "And so far, dear brethren, I take my departure, and I leave you to God's blessing."

An abrupt marriage was celebrated in Worcester, Mass., last Saturday evening. In the morning paper Mr. Munson, of Missouri, advertised that in the evening he would preach a sermon in three parts in the Advent Chapel. He went into the pulpit and preached a sermon, the first two divisions being "Repentance" and "Holiness or Sanctification." He then opened the Bible